

WARRANTY

DELUXE
SEWING MACHINES

CERTIFICATE

WE WARRANT that this new Sewing Machine is free from all defects in workmanship and/or material. Should any part of this sewing machine (excepting needles, pulleys, belts, attachments) be found defective in workmanship or materials within twenty (20) years from the date of purchase and should the motor, motor accessories and all other electrical equipment (excepting lamp bulbs) be found defective in workmanship or material within one year from date of purchase, such part or parts will be exchanged for a new part if all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The sewing machine has been used only for normal household sewing.
- (2) The malfunction in the part has not been caused by ordinary wear and tear, nor by accident, fire water, misuse or neglect, nor by repairs to the sewing machine by any person other than a person authorized by Standard Sewing Equipment Corp. nor by any failure to maintain the sewing machine in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions as to oiling, cleaning, needles and use.
- (3) This warranty certificate has been filled in and signed by an authorized dealer and the attached mailing card has been filled in and mailed to Standard Sewing Equipment Corp. within ten days after purchase of the sewing machine.
- (4) The sewing machine containing the defective part has been delivered to an authorized dealer, as warranty does not provide for any transportation charges.

THIS WARRANTY is the only warranty applicable to this new Sewing Machine and is in lieu of any express warranty or any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for the purpose intended and in no event shall Standard Sewing Equipment Corp. be liable for any claimed consequential or special damages.

STANDARD SEWING EQUIPMENT CORP

76 Ninth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

PLACE
POSTAGE
HERE

STANDARD SEWING EQUIPMENT CORP.
76 Ninth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10011

WARRANTY**DELUXE**
SEWING MACHINES**REGISTRATION**

Please register the following listed Sewing Machine under the terms of your warranty. I understand this warranty becomes effective from the date of purchase as shown below.

MODEL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	
PURCHASED FROM	DATE OF PURCHASE	
DID YOU TRADE IN A MACHINE?	WHAT MAKE?	HOW OLD WAS IT?
PURCHASER'S NAME		
ADDRESS		
CITY		STATE OR PROVINCE

RETURN THIS CARD

*Warranty
Certificate
and
Registration
for*

DELUXE
SEWING MACHINES

NAME OF ORIGINAL PURCHASER	DATE OF PURCHASE
MODEL NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER
AUTHORIZED DEALER SIGNATURE	

TENSIONS

Seldom will you find it necessary to change tension settings. Both top and bottom tensions are pre-set at the factory. Should you find it necessary to change slightly for basting, Shirring, heavy material, etc., always remember to return the dial to its normal position.

Don't change tension setting because the machine skips stitches. First check to see if your machine is properly threaded or if the needle is bent or blunted.

Always turn the hand wheel forward (towards the operator).

If the machine is threaded and you inadvertently turn the hand wheel backward the thread will break. Bear in mind the machine continues to turn forward even though your machine will sew in reverse.

OILING THE MACHINE

Like all equipment that has moving parts your machine should be oiled occasionally, but not excessively. How often to oil depends upon the amount of sewing you do. Most instruction manuals illustrate oiling points and manufacturers supply handy plastic oilers with their machines.

Once again, know your sewing machine—get acquainted with it—it can give you many many years of sewing pleasure.

The instruction manuals supplied by most manufacturers are not to be interpreted as sewing courses. The manufacturer's goal is to acquaint you with the features and parts of his product. Putting them into practice is up to you.

Standard Sewing Equip., Corp., 76 Ninth Ave., New York, New York 10011

One Of The White Consolidated Industries 

SEWING TIPS TO HELP YOU ENJOY YOUR SEWING MACHINE

READ YOUR INSTRUCTION MANUAL carefully while sitting at your machine to familiarize yourself with each feature or part—memorize the various knobs and/or dials illustrated because very often throughout the instruction manual reference is made to various knobs or dials to perform particular stitches.

Machines that are seldom used are those which the owners do not understand and prefer to ignore rather than enjoy.

The most common stitch made by the household sewing machine is called a lock stitch. It requires two (2) threads, one on the top of your sewing machine and one on the bottom. When sewn it looks like this (see illus. above). This is the basic stitch from which many variations of stitching can be performed such as zig zag, buttonholes, blind hemming, over-casting, etc., depending upon the model or type of machine you may have.



Before you begin to sew select the proper thread suitable to the size needle in your machine. Most manufacturers install a No. 14 needle (#1) in new machines which is recommended for sewing with 60 to 80 size thread. Blunt end or bent needles will cause thread breakage. Always be sure your machine has a good sharp straight needle.

Wind a bobbin and place the bottom thread into position following instructions as listed in your instruction booklet. When you insert the bobbin case (bottom thread) into position be sure the case is securely locked, otherwise it may fall out when you begin to sew. Always allow an excess of 3 to 4 inches of thread to dangle free and permit the needle to pick-up this bottom thread.

Now top thread your machine following the instructions furnished in your manual. Proper threading is extremely important. Improper threading will cause the machine to skip stitches, break thread, sew loosely, etc. Try learning to thread the top with with left hand holding the spool with your right hand putting just enough tension on the spool to help control the thread.

After both top and bottom threads are in the machine, hold a few inches of top thread in your left hand and turn the hand wheel with your right hand. Make one complete turn to lower and raise the needle. This action will bring up the bottom thread. Now place both top and bottom thread under and behind the presser foot. You are now ready to sew. Practice on scrap materials first, but don't practice on a single thickness, always two or more, otherwise the stitch will not look normal. Don't tug at the material, the machine will move the fabric. Tugging at the fabric may cause you to bend or break the needle.

Use this procedure when beginning to sew and try to make it habit forming. Turn the hand wheel by hand until the point of the needle begins to penetrate the cloth. Lower the presser foot onto the material, now you can apply power. When you remove the material from the machine lift the presser foot all the way up and pull the material away from you—not forward. Always leave 3 to 4 inches of new thread to begin sewing again.

Never run the machine without material under the presser foot and always be careful not to sew off the edge of fabric. This can cause threads to become lodged in the stitching mechanism and the machine suddenly begins to turn hard or not at all until the lower section (shuttle housing) is cleaned of loose threads.

TO TURN CORNERS

Stop the machine while the needle is in the material. Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric using the needle as a pivot. Lower the presser foot and resume sewing.